GIBRALTAR.

A Description of the Mightiest Fortification in the World.

How the Rock Appears-Bristling with Cannon Everywhere - " Nothing More Beyond." The Terrible Siege of a Century Ago. Importance of the Fortification to England-It is Impregnable.

Special Correspondence THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE GIBRALTAR, FEB. 13, 1893.



ITHIN the walls of the mightiest fortification in the world the days of final peace seem to be still in the future. Here, where the principal

sounds are the tramp Rof soldiers and the sound of bugles, or per-Thaps the report of a Scannon, there are abundant reminders that armies still have an important place among present-day institutions. Gibraltar, strikingly impressive as it is in situation, is still

more so when one wanders about among the various batteries, and wonders how ingenious man is at inventing methods of destroying his fellow-man. As I rode through the streets of Gibraltar and the great rock came into view it was

There is a legend that the Romans, believing also erected at sone of the entrances. this to be the end of the land, wrote above this rock the words, "No more beyond." They called this rock and the one opposite on

the African shore the Gates of Hercules, created by him to mark the boundaries of the world, Beyond here they in their superstition thought that a mighty hand would reach out and draw the too-venturesome mariner beneath the waves. So the ancients did not venture far into the Atlantic, and it has been only about four centuries since anyone was found bold enough to break away from the superstition. Gibraltar, approached from the Atlantic, appears like a huge rock or mass of rocks ris-

ing directly from the water. It is only on a very near approach that the connection with the mainland is seen at all. At some distance two or three ridges are distinguishable, which have been likened to a mighty sphynx, By giving the imagination full play such an appearance might be recognized. On a clear day this looks like a very narrow passage. The "Gib" on the Spanish side and the African coast seem but a little distance apart. The real measurement is about 15 miles, but at times appears scarcely more than a third that distance. Anyone acquainted with the sea will know how deceiving distances are with water

Who was it gave the idea that Gibraltar was a bare rock? It is far from being so. From the base to the top it is covered with some kind of plants. It is true, they are rather sparse at the extreme top. None of it is capable of cultivation, but furnishes pasturage for goats and support for monkeys. Probably only the latter could tell how palatable the prickly-pears and nuts of the rock soil really are.

This rock, apparently so harmless and unimportant, has been the scene of many stirring actions. For the sake of this lonely looking, precipitous elevation thousands of lives have been sacrificed and millions of hard-earned money poured forth.

From time almost immemorial it has been occupied by every new conquering race and considered as one of the most important positions on the Mediterranean. Phoenecians, Moors, Spaniards, and lastly the English have waved their flag aloft to the breeze from its lofty top.

The capture of Gibraltar by the English was not a great event, nor does the captor deserve especial credit. It was taken in 1704, when Spain was engaged in an internal war about her royalty. An English Admiral rison was defended by only 150 men. But however little a matter the capture was, the siege it has sustained since then, was something worthy of record.

Gibraltar has stood no less than a dozen sieges. The greatest, however, was about a hundred years ago by the combined French and Spanish forces. Determined by one last great effort to expel the blue-eyed son of fog and rain, the Governments offered a prize for the most feasible plan of attack. Finally, floating batteries were constructed and armed with mortars. Then followed a siege of four yearsterrible years they must have been for the besieged. Their houses were destroyed and they were obliged to resort to the caves in large numbers. Several times they were almost starved before reinforcements reached them. At last the English destroyed the floating batteries by firing red-hot shot, which was then a great feat. The attacking army was composed of over 60,000, men while the garri-

Gibraltar is a thorn in the side of the Spanparty once favored restoring the place to Spain, | this signal station by means of electric wires, but it never succeeded. When in Spain, I no- | so I was told.



GIBRALTAR FROM THE SEA.

concealed, is a second line of batteries. Higher on the hill is an older line of fortifications. gunners and also magazines for the ammuni-

The second line of batteries are concealed to a great extent. At one place from out a beautiful shrubbery peeps the mouth of an immense most unexpected places the mouth of a can- | sand. non can be seen projecting. A most surrounds natural to contrast the present with the past. a part of the fortifications. Draw-bridges are

At short intervals are stationed batteries. At one place I counted 22 in a row. Piles of where in convenient places. It looks as if a foe were hourly expected and everything had been got in readiness to give him a warm

The wonderful and uncommon feature about the Gibraltar fortifications are the galleries or tunnels in the rocks. These extend in several tiers, one above another, on the side facing the ing officer and made a tour of them.

The galleries are hewn out of the solid rock, a great part of the work having been done by At intervals in the tunnels an opening is made | her numerous navy. No situation could be | Carencro.

riers. First, along the sea is a newly-built | tary men are by far better able to discuss the massive stone wall. Back of this, and more question than a civilian. Certain it is that everything which modern science has contrived for strengthening it has been and is continually The newly-erected wall is a marvel of being added. War-ships would be exposed to a strength. It is high toward the sea, very thick, I terribly-raking fire from the batteries, and land and made of big blocks of stone. It follows the armies would be in a still worse position. As coast line, and thus is irregularly built. Down | a further defense a part of the land is underalmost under the walls are the quarters for the | mined and could be blown up, thus making the place practically an island. The harbor could likewise be protected by sunken torpedoes and other modern inventions. So on the whole I do not see where an attacking force could possibly have much chance of success when the hundred-ton gun. Elsewhere from out the rock is defended by a garrison of several thou-

This possession of England has proven a most expensive one for the country. Several good-sized fortunes have been expended in fortifying and defending this small bit of territory containing less than three square miles of cannon-balls and shells are to be seen every- surface. The annual outlay is something like a million dollars from the treasury in improvements alone, exclusive of materials. A garrison of 5,000 men is kept in the barracks continually. There are four regiments of infantry and the rest are artillery, with a very few cavalry. Over two hundred and fifty millions have been spent here since England came into possession. A few such possessions aid in preland. I secured a permit from the command- | venting any surplus in the imperial treasury.

The importance to England of this otherwise almost valueless rock is almost incalculable. convicts. They are constructed on the side | England is to such an extent a maritime nafacing the Spanish frontier. The work done is | tion that she needs these various harbors as a something marvellous in the way of defenses. | protection to her trade and coaling stations for | a position near the south bank of the Bayou

All the ships for India and Egypt and a

entrance, is a four days' sail from London.

Malta is a three days' farther sail, and Egypt

separated by comparatively short distances.

in the Mediterranean or doing a carrying trade

Centa, opposite on the African coast. Spain.

however, possesses this, which serves as a par-

tial compensation for the loss of Gibraltar. It

is occupied by the Spanish forces and is strongly

fortified, but is used chiefly as a military prison.

Its strength will not in any degree compare

with that of Gibraltar, yet it affords an excel-

turbulent tribes of the interior, while as a

distributing point it gives England a great ad-

vantage over other nations situated farther

ing nation would take these half-civilized peo-

The level neck of land between the rock and

observed in regard to visits between the two.

So there is a great temptation to smuggle

especially is the favorite commodity. Anyone

watching can see scores of people, especially

At night tobacco is smuggled by means of

dogs, which are trained to avoid the sentries.

sentries. The Spanish soldiers are not the best

Thus it is that the path of honor has in a few

Valuable Seed Catalog.

Mesers, Peter Henderson & Co., 35, 37 Cortlandt

street, New York City, have issued their catalog

for the season, and is both unique and practical in

itself, and proves the merited distinction which

this house holds of being first and foremost in all

The front cover-page is in bronze, illumined by

beautiful red and white poppies, and underneath showing the landing of Columbus, the back-cover

a well-gotten-up design of a lawn bordering on a

lake, showing the mansion in the distance.
This is as handsome a catalog as has been issued

this year, and is costly, and for this reason is only

ever, can in all cases be deducted from the first

N. O. WINTER.

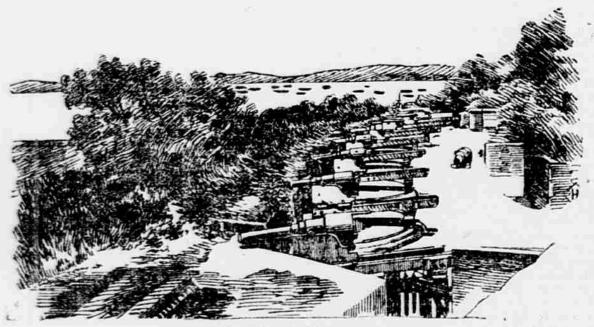
cases led but to the grave.

women, engaged in this illicit occupation.

terraneau and eastern Atlantic.

ple under their protection.

glory is generally a hard climb.



GARDINER'S BATTERY.

replenished.

lent harbor.

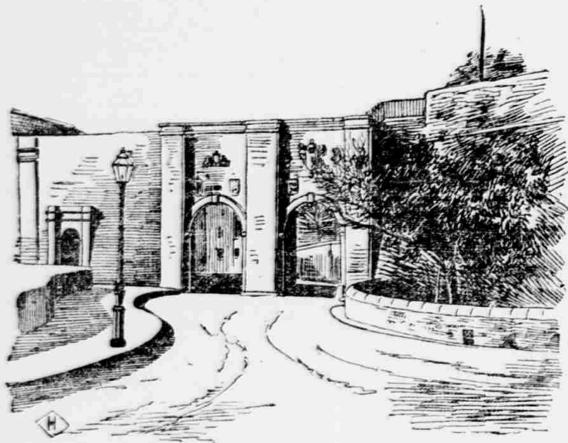
for the menth of a cannon. A land attacking | better than Gibraltar for a protection to her army would meet with a quick and decisive fate | Eastern trade. from these arrays of guns, and could inflict little harm in return. Here the gunners could work almost entirely concealed from danger. They would be at a hight of several hundred feet, and the openings are very small. Besides, there would be perfectly safe storages for any attack from this side the ground could be swept sailed in and made the capture when the gar- by such a storm of leaden hail that it would not be possible to stand for any length of time.

A part of these galleries are shown to no one. What is being done or what has been in it. With the improved guns no vessel could done is only a matter of conjecture. Possibly some new experiment is being tried or some new engines of destruction being put in.

At the summit there are two peaks-on one is a battery and on the other a signal station. it is considered more effective than a common battery of a score. It is of the latest pattern, and has just been put up. With it, at its high elevation of 1,400 feet, the officials claim they could sweep the whole of the straits, and even reach the coast of Africa, 15 miles away. Of course this claim has never been verified. The gun is a rapid-firing one. It is also so placed that it is claimed to be an impossibility to dismount it by a shot from below. No curve

could be fired that could possibly reach it. On the other summit is the signal station. son contained only 5,000 men. This, however, This is furnished with the best instruments, settled England's claim, which has never since | and every vessel as soon as sighted is telegraphed to headquarters below. No fleet could approach by day without being seen a long iard. It is just as if England occupied a spot | distance away, and at night strong electric on Florida that would command the entrance search-lights could be thrown out for an im- are told of armies that they stood like the rock for its recovery. Even in England a strong | mounted below so that it could be fired from | Gibraltar.

ticed a paper published in Madrid called | It is a difficult matter to obtain correct



A GATE OF THE FORTRESS.

Gibraltar, and with the motto "Spain for | information about the "Gib." The officers Spaniards." Of course England's right to the | will tell little and the men are not always rock is only that of force. She has no more correctly informed. Just how many guns legal right than the United States would to there really are no outsider knows. Just things across the Spanish frontier. Tobacco take Montreal, simply because it was well sit- | what the entire arrangements are, the general uated for defense. public will not be informed.

Gibraltar is undoubtedly one of the greatest fortifications in the world, if not the greatest, and modern long-range quick-firing ones. tion, everything that can be done to increase its where.

The rock extends out from the mainland connected with the mainland by a strip of | the day at this great fortress. land a half mile in width. Tols strip is just a few feet abo " the level of the sea. In place | continually kept stored. Provisions for a popof being an unfa, cable feature this is an ad- | ulation of 25,000 to 30,000 for a period of seven vantage. There would be absolutely no pro- years are kept on hand. Shells, shot and powtection to an attacking army.

Next this bit of land the "rock" rises almost perpendicularly for 1,400 feet. On the ous. On the west side the slope is more gradual than the others, and here the town is lotastefully-laid-out recreation grounds.

sides next the sea there is a triple line of bar- | nable has been discussed a great deal. Mili- | selections. Send 25 cents for it,

The old guns are now being replaced by new

By nature it is almost impregnable. In addi- Former 80- or 100-ton guns are now represented by guns of less weight but more service. Even This fact has proven fatal to some English strength is added. A walk over the Island re- whole batteries are now removed and one or veals fortifications bristling with cannon every- two guns mounted to take their place. So of marksmen, or are very careless. In aiming many of the groups of guns now seen are at a dog they have sometimes hit a soldier of considered almost useless and are kept only as | Britain, about three miles, and varies in width from a | a show of defense or for firing royal salutes. quarter to three-quarters of a mile. It is Change ever where seems to be the order of

Supplies of Lovisions and ammunition are der are kept in almost unlimited quantity.

Martial law reigns supreme on Gibraltar. A few minutes after evening gun fire the its departures. east and south side it is almost equally precipit- gates of the town are closed. No citizen or soldier can then pass in or out without the countersign or permission. No foreigner can cated. On the slopes of the hill for a quarter reside here without his consul becoming seof a mile from the sea lies a dense mass of curity for him. For a stay of only a few days, houses, excepting in one part where there is a however, an ordinary permit is granted without any formality. Of course, British subjects | sent on receipt of 25 cents, which amount, howdo not have to obtain such a permit.

order sent to them. You need this catalog before you make your final The fortifications are very complex. On the | Whether or not Gibraltar is really impreg-

Continued from first page.) Lawler. First Brigade; Col. Thomas J. Lu-cas—16th, 60th, 67th Ind.; 83d, 96th Ohio; ridge occupied by Col. Landram with his 23d Wis.; 17th Ohio battery. Second Bri-

Mercantile Battery. Cavalry Brigade-Col. John J. Mudd-2d Ill. (7 Co.'s); 6th Ill. (7 Co.'s); 15th Ill. (Co. C); 36th Ill. (Co. A); 1st Ind. (Co. C); 4th Ind. (Co. C); 3d Mo. (5 Co.ls).

thaniel P. Banks, then in command of the Department of the Gulf, with Headquarters at New Orleans, made an argent appeal for troops to replace the nine-months men in his command whose term of service was about to expire, and Gen. Grant was ordered to send down a corps of 10,000 or 12,000 men. Accordingly the Thirteenth Corps was sent to Carrollton, La., between the 10th and 26th of August. Shortly thereafter Gen. Ord, the corps commander, took sick-leave, and the corps was placed in command of Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, with Benton, Herron, Lee, and Lawler commanding the divisions. On Sept. 15 Gen. Ord resumed command of

the corps.

of about 37,000 officers and men for duty, of which about 13,000 belonged to the Thirteenth Corps. On Sept. 13 Gen. George F. McGinnis was assigned to the command of the Third Division, then at Opelousas, La. With a view to obtaining a foothold in Texas, Gen. Banks planned a movement up the Teche as far as Lafayette or Vermillion, thence across the plains by Niblett's Bluff into Texas, and during the latter part of September Weitzel's and Emory's Divisions, of the Nineteenth Corps, supported by Washburn's and McGinnis's Divisions, of the Thirteenth Corps, under Gen. Ord, were concentrated on the lower Teche, near Camp Bisland. Burbridge's Division, of the Thirteenth Corps, remained at Carrollton, and Herron's Division had been posted at Morganza to prevent any movement of the Confederates across the upper Atchafalaya. This division was about 2,500 strong, and Herron

At the end of August Banks had a force

ers, including nearly the full strength of the 19th Iowa and 26th Ind. regiments. On Oct. 3 the Nineteenth Corps, under Gen. Franklin, broke camp at Bisland and moved to

being ill had just turned over the command

to Gen. N. J. T. Dana, when on Sept. 29 the

enemy swept down upon the outposts, kill-

ing 16, wounding 45, and taking 454 prison-

At the same time the Thirteenth Corps. which meanwhile had been joined by Burbridge's Division from Carrollton, moved out from Berwick, and on the 14th closed up on Franklin at the Carenero. On Oct. 15, Gen. Ord being ill, Washburn took command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Corps, his division falling to the command of Gen. Lawler, and on Oct. 26 Gen. N. J. T. Dana assumed command of the remainder of the corps. The advance to the Carencro had brought the Union forces face to face with those of the enemy under Taylor, and with the view of

occupying and pushing him farther away Franklin on Oct. 21 marched to Opelousas, skirmishing on the way, and during the remainder of the month occupied a position covering that town and Barre's Landing. On Oct. 26 Gen. Banks, with the Second Division of the Thirteenth Corps, under Dana, augmented by the 13th and 15th Me., the 1st Eng., the 16th Corps d'Afrique, and the 1st Tex. Cav., embarked at New Orleans for the mouth of the Rio Grande, and after long delays consequent upon bad weather landed at Brazos Santiago between Nov. 3 and 5, and on

the 6th occupied Point Isabel and Brownsville,

about 30 miles distant on the mainland. The foothold in Texas having thus been secured, Gen. Banks planned for the occupancy of all the passes or inlets connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the lagoons or sounds of the Texas coast from the Rio Grand to the Sabine. large percentage for Australia pass through the Mediterranean Sea. Gibraltar, situated at the He accordingly sent for the rest of the Thirteenth Corps, and by the close of December had taken possession of the edge of the coast as far east and north as Matagorda Bay. During still farther by three days. So from London to amount of ammunition. Were an army to the far East, England possesses a series of ports these operations the 13th and 15th Me. formed part of the Second Division of the Thirteenth

Gibraltar would in time of trouble be able to In the latter part of October the First Diviscommand the trade of all nations having ports ion moved from Opelousas back to New Iberia, followed by the Fourth Division, Ges. Burprobably pass safely were shots directed toward Coteau.

On Nov. 3, while Gen. Burbridge was in The harbor of Gibraltar is several miles long and broad, and well protected from the sea. It enemy, under Green, came upon him, and after can float an immense number of boats, and many of the largest draft. At present this | a hard fight McGinnis (Third Division) came The battery consists of only one gun, and yet | harbor is a great coaling station for merchant | up, causing Green to withdraw, taking with steamers as well as war boats. Immense quanti- him one 10-pounder Parrott which he captured ties of coal are kept on hand and constantly just as it was crossing the Bayou, the horses having been shot. The engagement, though brief, was a spirited one, and resulted in a loss to Burbridge of 25 killed, 129 wounded, and To have an entire command of the straits. 562 captured or missing. England should possess the promontory of

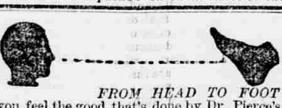
By the end of December the Thirteenth which was at Plaquemine, on the Mississippi River, and the Third Division, which was at | under Maj.-Gen. Herron, at Brownsville, Tex. Algiers, La., had been transferred to Texas. | On June 27, 1864, the corps was temporarily No important movements occurred during the | discontinued in compliance with War Departmonths of January and February, except the transfer of the Fourth Division from Texas to Berwick, La.

On the whole, England was wise in her On the 23d of January, 1864, Maj.-Gen. John choice. Gibraltar-the very name has become A. McClernand was, by direction of the Presisynonymous for something unconquerable. We dent, assigned to duty in the Department of to the Gulf of Mexico. Efforts have been made | mense distance. One battery is now being of Gibraltar. Any great fortress is likened to the Gulf. He reported to Maj.-Gen. Banks on the 15th of February, 1864, and on the 20th was assigned to the command of the Thirteenth At all times a greater or less number of warvessels are kept in the harbor. It serves as a Corps. He assumed command on the 23d, relieving Maj.-Gen. Ord. He was on March 1, coaling station for the squadrons of the Medi-1864, directed to proceed to Pass Cavallo, Tex., and assume control of military affairs on the It seems to me, however, that its greatest importance is in the way of trade. Gibraltar coast and frontier of Texas. He entered upon is well situated as a distributing point for Spain command consisted of the First and Second Wis. Artillery Brigade-4th and 7th Mass. and for the northern part of Africa. Its prox-Divisions of his corps and the attached troops. | batteries. imity as a fortress serves to protect English merchants in Morocco, and among the more

Early in March, 1864, a movement against Texas was begun by way of Red River. The Andrews. First Brigade-Col. Henry Bertram movements of the Third and Fourth Divisions | -94th Ill.; 19th, 23d Iowa; 20th Wis.; 1st Mo. brought them to Natchitoches, La., on April 6, | L. A., Battery F. Second Brigade-Col. Wm. away and without any Mediterranean posses- on which date they moved out on the Shreve- T. Spicely-76th, 97th Ill.; 24th, 69th Ind. sions. This part I do not think has been fully | port road, following the cavalry force under | (four companies.) Third Brigade-Col. Fredetaken hold of yet by English merchants. Trade | Gen. Lee. At 11 o'clock on the night of the | rick W. Moore-37th Ill; 20th, 34th Iowa; 83d, with these North African races is, however, 7th orders were given that a brigade of infantry 114th Ohio. Artillery Brigade-Conn. Light, only in its infancy yet. They have hardly be- | be sent to reach Gen. Lee by daylight, and at | 2d battery; Mass. Light, 15th battery. gun to appreciate the advantages of civiliza- 3 a. m. a brigade started from Gen. Ransom's tion. It would be a good thing if some coloniz- | command.

At 5:30 a. m. on the 8th Gen, Ransom marched | 77th Ill.; 96th Ohio (five companies), 35th Wis. with the remainder of his command, to encamp | Second Brigade-Col. Henry M. Day-91st Ill., J. A. James, May 5, 1864. Maj. H. F. Beebe where Gen. Lee had encamped the night be- 50th Ind. (five companies), 29th Iowa, 7th Vt. | May 12, 1864. Second Brigade-Brig.-Gen. The climate of Gibraltar has proven very fore. Upon their arrival at the point desig- Third Brigade-Col. Conrad Krez-33d Iowa, William W. Orme, Aug. 9, 1863. Col. Henry M. fatal to English soldiers. A residence of a few nated, at about 10 a. m., Gen. Franklin received 77th Ohio; 27th, 28th Wis. Artillery Brigade Day, Aug. 25, 1863. Col. William McE. Dye, years there has undermined the health of many | from Gen. Lee a request for more infantry to | -21st and 26th N. Y. batteries. a robust English red-coat. I visited some of relieve that already sent to him, and the Second the barracks. They are not furnished with Brigade of the Fourth Division, Col. J. W. any luxuries, and seemed rather bare; yet they | Vance commanding, was sent forward to remay compare very favorably with those in lieve the First Brigade, who were reported as many other places. A soldier's bed is not wornout with marching and skirmishing. strewn with roses, as a rule, and the path to Gen. Ransom himself went forward, under authority of Gen. Franklin, to see that the Second Brigade relieved the First, and on the mainland is termed the neutral ground. On road received a dispatch from Col. W. J. Lanone side is a line of English sentries and on dram, commanding the Fourth Division, stating the other, less than half a mile away, is a line that his men had skirmished and marched of Spanish sentries. The feeling between the through bushes and thickets for eight or nine two is not of the best, and strict regulations are | miles, making in all a march of 15 or 16 miles; that they had no water, were literally wornout, The great trouble is Gibraltar is a free port. and asking whether they could not soon be Nothing is taxed excepting spirits and wines. relieved.

Gen. Ransom pushed on in advance of the



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For every disease that comes from a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, and the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, or Scrofulous affections, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so certain that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money

For a perfect and permanent cure for Catarrh, take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors offer \$500 reward for an incurable case of Catarrh.

HISTORY OF THE CORPS. infantry, and at about 1:30 p. m. arrived at the front, five and a half miles from St. Patrick's Bajon. He there found that the Union forces had just driven the enemy across an open field,

infantry and Nims's battery. A halt was here made to allow the Second gade-Lieut-Col. John Cowan-77th, 97th, 130th Ill.; 19th Ky.; 48th Ohio; Chicago | Brigade to come up and relieve the First, and on reconnoitering the position of the enemy it was discovered that two batteries and a large force of infantry were in line of battle in the edge of the woods, about three-fourths of a mile in front, and that considerable bodies of infantry were moving down the road leading to At the close of July, 1863, Maj.-Gen. Na- the right and rear of the Union forces.

About 3 p. m. Gen. Banks and staff arrived upon the field, and disposition of the troops was made in accordance with Gen. Banks's di-

About 4 p. m. the enemy commenced to advance his lines across the open field in front, and Col. Landram, on the right of the Union front, advanced his line and opened fire on the enemy, who was in good range and advancing in two lines. His first line was driven back in confusion upon his second, but recovering he again advanced, but, unable to endure the heavy fire, halted about 200 yards from the front of the Union lines. In the meantime the enemy had succeeded in turning the left flank of the Union forces, had taken Nim's battery, and were pouring a destructive fire into the batteries of the Fourth Division. Gen. Ransom gave orders

to his Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Dickey, to order Col. Landram to withdraw his division to the edge of the timber in the rear, but while in the performance of this duty Capt. Dickey was mortally wounded, and some of the regiments not receiving the orders were surrounded and their retreat cut off while they were gallantly fighting the superior force of

the enemy in front. While Gen. Ransom was engaged with Col. Landram in reforming the line in the edge of the woods he was severely wounded in the nated. knee, and carried to the rear, Gen. Cameron then succeeding to his command. The Union forces fought with great gal-

lantry, but were unable to overcome the largely-superior force of the enemy. The loss of the Thirteenth Corps in the engagement at Sabine Crossroads, or as sometimes called Mansfield or Pleasant Grove, was 1,405,

distributed as follows:

Command.	Kiii'd		W'n'd,		Capt'r'd or miss'ng		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Staff			2				2
Third Division. Provost Guard. 24th Iowa, Co. F	-		1	4		1	
First Brigade. 46th Ind 29th Wis. (five com-	1	7	2	10	3	83	106
panies)		5	1	11		43	60
Total,	1	12	3	21	3	126	166
Second Brigade, 24th Iowa (five companies) 28th Iowa 56th Ohio		1 8 2	3	14 38 14	3 2 1	17 24 18	35 75 35
Total,		11	3	66	6	59	143
Total Third Div	1	23	8	91	9	186	318
Fourth Division. First Brigade. 77th III	1	5 4 2 7	1 3	19 15 16	17	126 17 214 41	171 43 251 64
Second Brigade.	-				-	-	
130th III	 1 1	3	3 1 2 3	20 4 6 20	2	223 165 22 28	257 179 31 57
Total	2	5	9	50	20	438	524
Artillery, Chicago (III.) Mer- cantile Battery Ind. L., 1st Bat	1	1		2 3	2	21 2	28 5
Total	1	1	1	5	2	23	33
Total Fourth Division.,	4	24	14	134	50	859	1,085
Total Thirteenth Corps	5	47	24	225	59	1,045	1,405

bridge, who took the Teche road by Grand | Lieut. Col. Aaron M. Flory, First Brigade, Third Division; Col. Frank Emerson, First Brigade, and Col. Jos. W. Vance, Second Bricamp on Bayou Bourbeau, two brigades of the gade, Fourth Division, were wounded. Cols. Emerson and Vauce were captured. On the 26th of April Maj.-Gen. McClernand, with the Second Brigade, First Division, ar-

rived at Alexandria, and assumed command of the portion of the corps operating in that vicinity. There was constant skirmishing with the enemy while at Alexandria, and during the withdrawal from the Red River coun-The close of May found the First and Third | 27, Aug. 17, 1863; Feb. 8, 1864. Brig.-Gen.

Corps, except Sheldon's Brigade, First Division, | Divisions at Morganza, La.; Fourth Division at Baton Rouge, and the Second Division, ment orders dated June 11, 1864. On Feb. 18, 1865, the Thirteenth Corps was

reorganized from the "Reserve" of the Mili- L. Glasgow, Aug. 13, 1863. Col. Samuel Mertary Division of West Mississippi. The reorganized corps was composed as follows: Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger commanding. Mortar batteries-6th Mich. H. A., Cos. A

First Division-Brig.-Gen. James C. Veatch. First Brigade-Brig. Gen. James R. Slack-99th Ill. (five companies), 47th Ind., 21st Iowa, 29th Wis. Second Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Elias 23, 1863; May 1, 1864. Col. Reuben May, S. Dennis-Sth, 11th, 46th Ill. Third Brigade Aug. 27, 1863. Col. Thomas W. Bennett, Aug. -Lieut.-Col. William B. Kinsey-29th Ill., these duties March 10, 1864. The troops of his | 30th Mo. (four companies), 161st N. Y., 23d

Second Division-Brig.-Gen. Christopher C.

Third Division-Brig.-Gen. William P. Benton. First Brigade-Col. David P. Grier-28th,

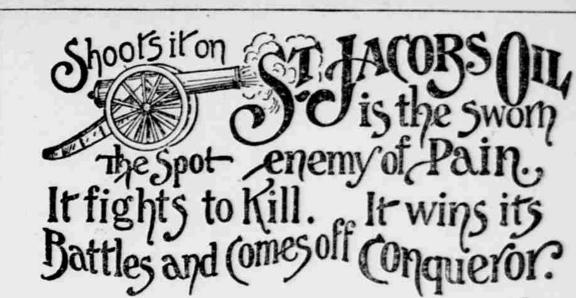
ordered by Gen. Grant to move against Mobile. 1864. Brig.-Gen. William P. Benton, April 17, Canby determined to approach Mobile on the 1864. east, where the full co-operation of the navy | Third Division-First Brigade (formerly could be secured, the principal works which he would have to reduce being Spanish Fort, com- A. P. Hovey, Feb. 14, 1863. Brig.-Gen. George manding the mouth, and Blakely, commanding | F. McGinnis, Feb. 25, March 30, Aug. 22, 1863. the head of the Appalachee where the Tensas | Col. William T. Spicely, March 15, July 5, leaves it.

The movement was made in two columns, one from Dauphine Island, under Canby himself; the other from Pensacola, under Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele. Canby's own forces consisted in part of Veatch's and Benton's Divisions and | Lieut.-Col. Aaron M. Flory, March 9, 1864. Bertram's Brigade, of the reorganized Thirteenth Corps, under Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, and C. C. Andrews's Division, of the Thirteenth | Brigade (formerly Second Brigade, Twelfth Corps, (except Bertram's Brigade,) formed a part | Division)—Brig.-Gen. Geo. F. McGinnis, Feb. of Steele's force. Mobile was defended by about 10,000 troops, with 300 field and siege guns, and five gun-

boats.

On the 17th of March Canby's movement | 1864. began, the Thirteenth Corps marching from Fort Morgan. On March 27 the forces united at Danley's Ferry, near the mouth of Fish River, and laid siege to Spanish Fort. Benton's | gade-Col. Amory K. Johnson, July 28, 1863. and Veatch's Divisions and Bertram's Brigade held the right of the Federal line. On the 8th of April, the trenches being well advanced, a Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, Jan. 7, 31, 1863. bombardment was begun by 90 guns in position and by all the gunboats within range. Sept. 7, 1863. Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown, By evening a lodgment was effected on the July, 1863. Col. Thos. J. Lucas, August, 1863. right of the Confederate lines, and during the | Col. Wm. J. Landram, Nov. 22, 1863; Jan. 9,

50 guns. and after a march of a hundred miles deployed | erick W. Moore, April 29, May 20, June 6, 1864. before Blakely. His supplies had become nearly | Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Baldwin, May 11, June 23, exhausted, and on March 31 Veatch's Division, 1864. Col. David P. Grier, May 30, 1864. Secof the Thirtcenth Corps, was sent out with a | ond Brigade-formerly Second Brigade, Tenth Commissary train of 75 wagons. On April 2 Division-Col. Wm. J. Landram, Jan. 7, March the siege of Blakely began, the lines of attack | 20, Aug. 20, Oct. 7, 1863. Col. David P. Grier, from left to right being held by Garrard's Di- Feb. 9, Aug. 8, 15, Nov. 21, 1863; June 17, 1864. vision, of the Sixteenth Corps, Veatch's and | Lieut.-Col. John Cowen, Aug. 24, 1863. Maj. Andrews's, of the Thirteenth Corps, and Haw- | Memoir V. Hotchkiss, Dec. 5, 1863; Jan. 16, kins's Colored Division.



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On the afternoon of the 9th, 28 guns being in position, and Spanish Fort having fallen, a general assault was made by 16,000 men, resulting in the capture of the Confederate works, about 3,500 prisoners, and more than 40 guns. On the night of the 11th Forts Tracy and Huger, two small works, were evacuated and blown up, and on the morning of the 12th Gen.

Granger entered the city of Mobile. The Thirteenth Corps soon moved to Selma, Ala., and from there to Galveston, Tex., and on

July 20, 1865, its existence officially termi-The following is a roster of the Corps, Division, and Brigade Commanders from Jan. 4, 1863. Prior to that date the troops composing the

corps were designated as Divisions of the Right

Wing, Thirteenth Corps, Department of the

ROSTER OF ORIGINAL CORPS.

CORPS COMMANDERS. Brig.-Gen. George W. Morgan, Jan. 7, 1863. Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernaud, Jan. 31, 1863; Feb. 23, 1864. Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, June 19,

Officers exercising command-Maj.-Gen. C. C. Washburn, July 28, Aug. 17, Oct. 16, 1863.Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. Dana, Oct. 26, 1863. Brig.-Gen. M. K. Lawler, May 1, 20, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, May 19, 1864. Brig.-William P. Benton, June 11, 1864.

DIVISION COMMANDERS. FIRST DIVISION-Organized July 30, 1863, by the consolidation of the Ninth and Fourteenth Divisions. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Washburn, July 31, Sept. 15, 1863. Brig.-Gen. W. P. Benton, Aug. 17, 26, Dec. 15, 1863. Col. D. W. Lindsey, Aug. 17, 1863. Col. Charles L. Harris, Sept. 2, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Michael K. Lawler, Oct. 19, 1863; May 23, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Feb. 8, April 4, 1864. Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. Dana, March 11, 1864. Ninth Division-Brig.-Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, 1865. Lieut.-Col. William B. Kinsey, March Jan. 7, May, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Lee, May 17, 1863. Fourteenth Division-Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, March 30, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Wm. P. Benton, July 5, 1863.

SECOND DIVISION-Formerly Army of the Frontier-Maj.-Gen. Francis J. Herron, Aug. 9, 1863; Jan. 3, May 21, 1864. Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. Dana, Sept. 28, 1863. Col. Wm. McE. Dye, May 5, 1864.

THIRD DIVISION (formerly Twelfth Division) -Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Lee, Aug. 14, 1863. Brig.-Gen. George F. McGinnis, Sept. 13, 1863; May 24, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Robert A. Cameron, March 3, 1864. Col. James R. Slack, June 24, 1864. Twelfth Division-Brig.-Gen. Willis A. Gorman, Feb. 14, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, Feb. 25, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Lee, July 28,

FOURTH DIVISION (Old)-formerly Fourth Division, Sixteenth Corps-Attached to Thirteenth Corps in June, 1863, and permanently transferred July 28, 1863; transferred to the Seventeenth Corps Aug. 7, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker, July 28, 1863. FOURTH DIVISION (New)-formerly Tenth Division-Brig.-Gen. Michael K. Lawler, Aug. 15, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, Sept. 21, 1863. Lieut.-Col. Augustus Goelzer, Dec. 7, 1863. Col. Wm. J. Landram, Dec. 8, 1863; March 15, May 20, June 3, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, Jan. 4, 1864. Col. Frederick W. Moore, May 10, 30, June 24, July 8. 1864. Col. David P. Grier, June 27, 1864. Tenth Division-Brig.-Gen. Andrew J. Smith, Jan. 7, 1863. Col. William J. Landram, Aug.

7, 1863. THIRTEENTH DIVISION-Brig.-Gen. Leonard F. Ross, Feb. 14, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Frederick Salomon, May 15, 1863. On July 30, 1863, this division was transferred to the Sixteenth

First Division-First Brigade (formerly

BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

First Brigade, Fourteenth Division)-Brig.-Gen. William P. Benton, March 30, July 31, 1863. Col. Henry D. Washburn, May 29, Oct. 13, 1863; April 4, 1864. Col. David Shunk, June Fitz Henry Warren, Nov. -, 1863; March 11, 1864. Col. George W. K. Bailey, April 17, 1864. Second Brigade (formerly Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division)-Col. Charles L. Harris, March 30, Sept. 16, 1863. Col. William M. Stone, April 30, July 18, 31, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Michael K. Lawler, May 2, 1863. Col. Samuel rill, Feb. 11, 1864. Consolidated with First Brigade March 11, 1864. Third Brigade (formerly First Brigade, Ninth Division)-Col. Lionel A. Sheldon, Jan. 7, Oct. 19, 1863. Brig.-Gen. William Vandever, Jan. 22, 1863. Col. Theophilus T. Garrard, Feb. 11, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Lee, May 18, July 19, 1863. Col. James Keigwin, May 19, July 28, 31, Dec. -, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Michael K. Lawler, Sept. 23, 1863; Feb. 28, March 12, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Philip Kerchner, Dec. 3, 1863. Became Second Brigade, First Division, March 11, 1864. Fourth Brigade (formerly Second Brigade, Ninth Division)-Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Jan. 7, May 3, July 31, 1863. Col. John de Courcy, Feb. 4, 1863. Col. Lionel A. Sheldon, Feb. 19, 1863. Consolidated with Third Brigade, First Divis

ion, Sept. 23, 1863. Second Division-First Brigade-Brig.-Gen. William Vandever, Aug. 9, Oct. 16, 1863. Col William McE. Dye, Aug. 25, 1863; April 8, May 21, 1864. Col. John G. Clark, Nov. 13, 1863. Col. John C. Black, Dec. 22, 1863. Lieut-Col. Joseph O. Hudnutt, Feb. 11, 1864. Capt. Oct. 11, 1863. Col. Henry Bertram, Jan. 4, Early in January, 1865, Gen. Canby was 1864. Col. John McNulta, March 12, May 2,

> First Brigade, Twelfth Division)-Brig.-Gen. Aug. 14, Sept. 13, Nov. 5, Dec. 8, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Robert A. Cameron, Oct. 8, Nov. 8, 1862; Feb. 5, 14, May 24, 1864. Col. Dan Macauley, Dec. 9, 1863; Feb. 10, 13, 1864. Lieut.-Col. William H. Baldwin, Feb. 12, March 3, 1864. Col. William A. Green, April 8, 1864. Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst, April 26, 1864. Second 14, 1863. Col. Peter Kinney, Feb. 25, 1863. Col. James R. Slack, April 9, Aug. 14, 1863; April 28, 1864. Col. William H. Raynor, Nov. 21, 1863. Col. William A. Greene, June 24,

Fourth Division (Old)-First Brigade-Col.

Isaac C. Pugh, July 28, 1863. Second Brigade

-Col. Cyrus Hall, July 28, 1863. Third Bri-Fourth Division (New)-First Brigade-formerly First Brigade, Tenth Division-Brig. Col. Richard Owen, Jan. 30, July 8, Aug. 1, 15, night the garrison retreated, leaving in the 1864. Lieut.-Col. John Cowen, Dec. 10, 1863; hands of the besiegers about 500 prisoners and | March 15, 1864. Col. Joseph W. Vance, Jan. 3, 1864. Col. Frank Emerson, March 28, 1864. On March 20 Steele moved from Pensacola, Mai, Francis A, Sears, April 9, 1864. Col. Fred-1864. Lieut.-Col. Job R. Parker, Jan. 8, April

Col. Joseph W. Vance, March 15, 1864. Lieut .-Col. A. H. Brown, April 8, 1864. Col. Frederick W. Moore, April 24, 1864. Col. Geo. W. Clark. May 11, June, 1864.

Thirteenth Division-First Brigade-Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon, Feb. 14, 1863; Col. William E. McLean, May 15, 1863. Second Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. Feb. 14, 1863. Col. Samuel A. Rice, June 13, 1863. Note-A Provisional Brigade, composed of

the 2d Engs. (colored) and Thirteenth

Corps d' Afrique, and 1st battalion, 14th R. L.

H. A. (colored), was organized March 8, 1864, and attached to the First Division, under the command of Col. J. C. Cobb. The Third Brigade of the Ninth Division, commanded by Col. John de Courcy, was dis-

continued Feb. 4, 1863, upon the reorganization of the division. ROSTER OF NEW CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, Feb. 25, 1865. DIVISION COMMANDERS. First Division-Brig.-Gen. James C. Veatch. Feb. 25, 1865. Brig.-Gen. Elius S. Dennis, May

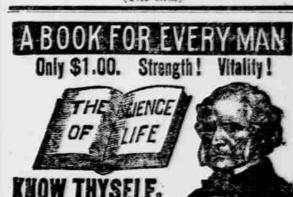
CORPS COMMANDERS.

Second Division-Brig.-Gen. C. C. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1865. Third Division-Brig. Gen. Wm. P. Benton, Feb. 25, June 1, 1865. Col. David P. Grier, May 26, 1865.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS. First Division-First Brigade-Brig.-Gen. James R. Slack, Feb. 25, May 16, 1865. Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin, May 8, 27, 1865. Second Brigade-Col. James H. Coats, Feb. 25, 1865. Brig.-Gen. Elias S. Dennis, Feb. 26, 1865. Col. Benjamin Dornblaser, May 24, 1865. Third Brigade-Col. Loren Kent, Feb. 25, April 9, 15,

Second Division-First Brigade-Col. Samuel L. Glasgow, Feb. 25, May 8, 1865. Col. Henry Bertram, March 5, June 17, July -, 1865. Col. John McNulta, June 25, 1863. Second Brigade-Col. William T. Spicely, March 5, 1865. Third Brigade—Col. John Charles Black, Feb. 25, 1865. Col. Frederick W. Moore, March 5, Max 29, 1865. Col. George W. Clark, May 23, 27,

Third Division-First Brigade-Col. David P. Grier, Feb. 25, June 1, 1865. Col. Henry Orff. May 26, July 8, 1885. Col. Richard Ritter. June -, 1865. Second Brigade-Col. Henry M. Day, Feb. 25, 1865. Third Brigade-Col. Conrad Krez, Feb. 25, July -, 1865, Brig.-Gen. James R. Slack, June 15, 1865. (The end.)



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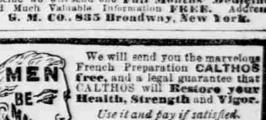
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